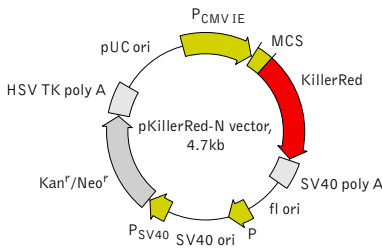


## pKillerRed-N vector

The vector sequence has been compiled using the information from sequence databases, published literature, and other sources, together with partial sequences obtained by Evrogen. This vector has not been completely sequenced.



For vector sequence, please visit our Web site at <http://www.evrogen.com/support/vector-info.shtml>

### Multiple cloning site (MCS)

... G. CTA. GCG. CTA. CCG. GAC. TCA. GAT. CTC. GAG. CTC. AAG. CTT. CGA. ATT. CTG. CAG. TCG. ACG. GTA. CCG. CGG. GCC. CGG. GAT. CCA. CCG. GTC. GCC. ACC. ATG. G . . .

\* — not unique site.

### Location of features

P<sub>CMV IE</sub>: 1-589  
 Enhancer region: 59-465  
 TATA box: 554-560  
 Transcription start point: 583  
 MCS: 591-678  
 KillerRed  
 Kozak consensus translation initiation site: 672-682  
 Start codon (ATG): 679-681; Stop codon: 1396-1398  
 SV40 early mRNA polyadenylation signal  
 Polyadenylation signals: 1552-1557 & 1581-1586  
 mRNA 3' ends: 1590 & 1602  
 f1 single-strand DNA origin: 1649-2104  
 Eukaryotic promoter for expression of Kan<sup>r</sup> gene  
 -35 region: 2166-2171; -10 region: 2189-2194  
 Transcription start point: 2201  
 SV40 origin of replication: 2445-2580  
 SV40 early promoter  
 Enhancer (72-bp tandem repeats): 2278-2349 & 2350-2421  
 21-bp repeats: 2425-2445, 2446-2466 & 2468-2488  
 Early promoter element: 2501-2507  
 Major transcription start points: 2497, 2535, 2541 & 2546  
 Kanamycin/neomycin resistance gene  
 Neomycin phosphotransferase coding sequences:  
 Start codon (ATG): 2629-2631; Stop codon: 3421-3423  
 G->A mutation to remove Pst I site: 2811  
 C->A (Arg to Ser) mutation to remove BssH II site: 3157  
 Herpes simplex virus (HSV) thymidine kinase (TK) polyadenylation signal  
 Polyadenylation signals: 3659-3664 & 3672-3677  
 pUC plasmid replication origin: 4008-4651

### References

Bulina et al. (2006) "Chromophore-assisted light activation (CALI) using the phototoxic fluorescent protein KillerRed." *Nat Protoc*, 1 (2): 947-953 / pmid: 17406328

Gorman (1985). "High efficiency gene transfer into mammalian cells." In: *DNA cloning: A Practical Approach, Vol. II*. Ed. by Glover. (IRL Press, Oxford, U.K.) Pp. 143-190.

Haas et al. (1996) "Codon usage limitation in the expression of HIV-1 envelope glycoprotein." *Curr Biol*, 6 (3): 315-324 / pmid: 8805248

Kozak (1987) "An analysis of 5'-noncoding sequences from 699 vertebrate messenger RNAs." *Nucleic Acids Res*, 15 (20): 8125-8148 / pmid: 3313277

Product	Cat.#	Size
pKillerRed-N vector	FP962	20 µg
The price does not include delivery. The price varies in different countries. Please contact your local distributor for exact prices and delivery information.		
Vector type	mammalian expression vector	
Reporter	KillerRed	
Reporter codon usage	mammalian	
Promoter for KillerRed	P <sub>CMV IE</sub>	
Host cells	mammalian	
Selection	prokaryotic - kanamycin eukaryotic - neomycin (G418)	
Replication	prokaryotic - pUC ori eukaryotic - SV40 ori	
Use	KillerRed expression in mammalian cells; generation of fusions to the KillerRed N-terminus	

### Vector description

pKillerRed-N is a mammalian expression vector encoding red fluorescent protein KillerRed. The vector allows generation of fusions to the KillerRed N-terminus and expression of KillerRed fusions or KillerRed alone in eukaryotic (mammalian) cells.

KillerRed codon usage is optimized for high expression in mammalian cells (humanized) [Haas et al. 1996]. To increase mRNA translation efficiency, Kozak consensus translation initiation site is generated upstream of KillerRed sequence [Kozak 1987]. Multiple cloning site (MCS) is located between P<sub>CMV IE</sub> and KillerRed coding sequence.

The vector backbone contains immediate early promoter of cytomegalovirus (P<sub>CMV IE</sub>) for protein expression, SV40 origin for replication in mammalian cells expressing SV40 T-antigen, pUC origin of replication for propagation in *E. coli* and f1 origin for single-stranded DNA production. SV40 polyadenylation signals (SV40 poly A) direct proper processing of the 3'-end of the reporter mRNA.

SV40 early promoter (P<sub>SV40</sub>) provides neomycin resistance gene (Neo<sup>r</sup>) expression to select stably transfected eukaryotic cells using G418. Bacterial promoter (P) provides kanamycin resistance gene expression (Kan<sup>r</sup>) in *E. coli*. Kan<sup>r</sup>/Neo<sup>r</sup> gene is linked with herpes simplex virus (HSV) thymidine kinase (TK) polyadenylation signals.

### Generation of KillerRed-tagged fusions

A localization signal or a gene of interest should be cloned into MCS of the vector. It will be expressed as a fusion to the KillerRed N-terminus when inserted in the same reading frame as KillerRed and no in-frame stop codons are present. The inserted sequence should contain an initiating ATG codon. KillerRed-tagged fusions retain fluorescent properties of the native protein allowing fusion localization *in vivo*. Unmodified vector will express KillerRed, when transfected into eukaryotic (mammalian) cells.

**Note:** The plasmid DNA was isolated from dam<sup>+</sup>-methylated *E. coli*. Therefore some restriction sites are blocked by methylation. If you wish to digest the vector using such sites you will need to transform the vector into a dam<sup>-</sup> host and make fresh DNA.

### Expression in mammalian cells

pKillerRed-N vector can be transfected into mammalian cells by any known transfection method. If required, stable transformants can be selected using G418 [Gorman 1985].

### Propagation in *E. coli*

Suitable host strains for propagation in *E. coli* include DH5alpha, HB101, XL1-Blue, and other general purpose strains. Plasmid incompatibility group is pMB1/ColE1. The vector confers resistance to kanamycin (30 µg/ml) to *E. coli* hosts. Copy number in *E. coli* is about 500.

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